

LAST OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S ESSAYS

Twelfth Grade Prize Winners

TWELFTH GRADE—FIRST PRIZE. THE VALUE OF SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

By Roy Griffith.

In discussing the value of school athletics we may consider first their value to the individual and then their value to the school.

To the individual athletics afford a means of healthful relaxation from the grind of study. The college preparatory course in our High Schools is so rigorous and demands such constant study that we are likely to forget that our mental and physical powers are limited, and that we cannot overwork our minds, while not exercising our bodies, without injury to our health. "Rest is a change of work." Athletics, while resting the mind, build up the body.

But in order that athletics may be healthful and relaxing they must not be overdone. It was a wise philosopher who said, "Nothing in excess." Athletics when indulged in to excess may do more harm than good. They may be injurious to the health and occupy time which should be given to study.

The intelligent supervision of a competent instructor will remove the first difficulty. This is the point which differentiates school athletics from ordinary athletics. By school athletics we mean organized, supervised physical culture. If the school sets a standard up to which all students must measure in order to participate in athletics, the second difficulty is easily removed.

Athletics tend to encourage in the student systematic and persistent methods of working. Success in athletics is largely the result of systematic "sticktoitiveness." A fellow cannot expect, for instance, to become a good runner by going out to run one day and spending the rest of the week in getting the stiffness out of his legs. "It's dogged as does it."

Athletics develop self-control. I have a friend who tells me that several years ago he had what he described as an "awful temper." The slightest provocation was sufficient to make him fly up in a rage. He said that the many hard knocks—accidental and otherwise—which he was obliged to endure in silence while playing foot ball cured him. And surely it speaks volumes for the efficiency of the cure, when I say that never in the three years, during which we have been the closest of friends, have I once seen him angry.

Athletics discourage the injurious habits of cigarette smoking and intemperate eating—so harmful to the athlete.

Athletics bring a fellow into close fellowship with good companions. They tend to make him a "good mixer," to be which is an invaluable asset to anyone. They teach him to get along with people—agreeable and disagreeable. They teach that upon which almost all athletic games depend—team work, or if you prefer, co-operation.

What is of value to the individual in a school must be of value to the school as a whole. Notwithstanding the splendid progress which our school has made this year, would not our athletics have been greatly missed? Did not our basket ball games, for instance, contribute greatly to bring our school into the public eye and into public favor?

Or what could have been a better illustration of the value of athletics to a school than the interest which so large a number of our citizens manifested in our sports on May 28? Surely that demonstration could not but indicate that there was being aroused that all-important factor in and school—school spirit.

Second Prize.

WASHINGTON, AMERICA'S BEAUTIFUL CITY.

By Bertha C. Redifer.

The city of Washington has certainly an undisputed right to be termed "America's Beautiful City." On entering Washington by rail, the

COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS TO ASSIST IN REVISING TAX ASSESSMENTS

Burgess Henry and President of Councils Narrigan to Name Committee to Assist Mr. Warner, Our Tax Assessor

A plan is under way whereby a complete revision of tax assessments within the borough is to be made by Tax Assessor Warner, assisted by a large committee of citizens appointed by Burgess Henry and Harvey D. Narrigan, president of Councils.

The need for an increased revenue has been apparent for some time and has been the subject of frequent and serious discussions in Councils. Our borough is constantly growing and improvements are being made in so many lines, particularly in streets, that the basis of assessment which has heretofore existed is generally admitted by those having in charge the expenditure of public funds to be insufficient.

The necessity for action was explained by Burgess Henry in a recent interview. After stating the general condition of the borough and referring to the fact that Councils were considerably concerned with the need of creating additional revenue, he stated the situation as follows:

Two Methods of Revision.

"In order to provide the funds necessary to meet the rapidly increasing expense budget, it is necessary to do one of two things: increase the tax rate or increase the assessed valuation. The former plan is inadvisable. Our present rate is high enough; in fact, it is unnecessarily high. A high tax rate is detrimental to suburban towns, for the reason that prospective home seekers usually inquire for and consider only the rate at which taxes are computed. A high rate, as compared with city property, leads them to believe that living in the suburbs is much more expensive than living in the city, and that it is therefore unwise to own suburban property, even as a home. As a matter of fact, our taxes in Narberth are considerably lower than they are in Philadelphia, even though the rate is higher. This is due to the fact that assessments are extremely low. If our assessments were made on the same basis as Philadelphia property, we could cut our rate in half and yet derive more income than we have at the present time. In other words, our average assessment is less than one-half value, whereas in Philadelphia, assessments are approximately at full valuation. On our

basis of assessment, the city of Philadelphia would be obliged to impose a rate of three per cent. in order to procure the income which they now receive from an assessment of one and a half per cent. But as this fact is not generally known, if we wish to obtain the benefit of a fair standard for comparison, the thing for us to do is to raise our assessments and reduce rates to about the same as city rates.

President Narrigan States Need.

"President Narrigan whom I consulted in regard to this matter, stated that some action should be taken before the next triennial assessment, so that sufficient income will be procured for future needs without the necessity of making a further raise in rates. The work of making an entire revision of assessments is a difficult undertaking and means considerable labor; and, for this reason, it was deemed wise, in view of the fact that this is a matter in which every citizen is interested, to divide the work among members of a large committee, who would thus be able to give the tax assessor material assistance in obtaining data, figures, etc. Mr. Warner has stated that he would welcome any assistance along this line, and would be glad to use the information thus obtained as the basis of a revision of assessments next year. The committee will consist of citizens appointed by me and members of Councils appointed by President Narrigan. The question of chairmanship will probably be left to the committee itself.

A plan of this kind, if properly worked out, ought to meet with the approval of every property owner in the town. We hear complaints at times that certain properties are assessed too low or too high in comparison with other properties. Of course, this is a condition not only applicable to Narberth, but to every other collection of human habitations. The job of assessing taxes is a difficult one, and it is practically impossible to please everybody. It is because we recognize the difficulties incident thereto that the plan of first referring the whole matter to a committee of citizens was devised. Of course, the committee is merely advisory and our tax assessor will

exercise his discretion in officially fixing the assessments. The purpose of the committee therefore is merely to assist in this matter of vital interest to all, and to relieve Mr. Warner of a large amount of detail work which attends such a plan.

Equalizing May Prove Remedy.

"I do not believe it will be necessary to raise a large number of our assessments. It may be that a general equalization of assessments; that is, raising the assessments on the lower properties to correspond with that of the highest, will produce enough additional revenue to meet all current needs. Our plan is simply to first make a complete list showing the market value of all properties in town as near as can be determined by the committee, using whatever methods they may find most practical. When these values are determined, the committee will then decide what rate of taxes should be adopted, if a change by lowering the present rate is deemed advisable. The Finance Committee of Councils will then be asked to prepare a budget showing estimated yearly expenses for several years in the future. With this estimate and the rate in possession of the committee, the determination of the assessed valuation will be a matter of mathematical computation, and the percentage which this amount bears to the total market value of the property will determine the standard rate of assessment.

"In this way, it is believed that assessed valuation in Narberth will mean something from a real estate and investment standpoint. At the present time our assessments mean very little."

Civic Association Approves.

At the last meeting of the directors of the Civic Association the subject of providing additional revenue for borough needs was fully discussed and the plan for revision of tax assessments as outlined in the foregoing enthusiastically approved by all in attendance. All who spoke on the subject emphasized the importance of prompt action in the organization of this work so as to have complete data ready for the use of the assessor in making his next triennial assessment.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Narberth	13	2	.866
Dun & Co.	10	4	.715
Overbrook	8	6	.571
Gulph Mills.....	5	9	.357
Wayne	4	11	.266
Paoli	3	11	.215

GAMES FOR SATURDAY.

Dun & Co. at Narberth.
Overbrook at Wayne.
Gulph Mills at Paoli.

NARBERTH FOLK IN YELLOW-STONE HOLDUP.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wood, 220 Wayne avenue, were in the stage coach party that was recently held up in Yellowstone Park and robbed of money and other valuables, effective resistance being impossible because of laws forbidding tourists to be armed.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood swelled the bandits' fund by about \$50 but through quick thought and action managed to save the major part of their funds. Mrs. Wood slipped a large sum into her waist and Mr. Wood saved a goodly amount by hiding his pocket book under a seat on the coach. The highway-men were making a quick search and missed secreted things. Most of the party gave up all their funds and valuables.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Letters addressed to the following named persons remain unclaimed in the Narberth post office:

Mrs. H. A. Stillwell, Wm. Simmers.

Edward S. Haws, P. M.

NARBERTH CHAMPIONS TRIP WAYNE COLTS, 9-3

Use Up Three Moundsmen

Narberth, the coming Main Line champions, journeyed to Wayne last Saturday and defeated Manager Houck's colts to the tune of 9-3. The followers of the Wayne Club, who, in a fit of frenzy at seeing their favorites go down to defeat at the hands of the local boys, became desperate and tried all underhand ways of disheartening our boys, but we were there with the old stuff commonly called "nerve and pep," and refused to be disheartened.

Narberth scored in the first inning on E. Davis' long single, who stole second and scored on Fleck's well placed single to center. Wayne, not to be outdone, came back and scored two in their half of the first on a base on balls to Weaver, followed by Brooks' two-bagger over the fence and scored himself on Wright's single.

That ended the scoring until the fourth inning, when the Narberth boys got going, and, with Longacre's wildness, scored three runs on base on balls to L. Davis and Simpson, who were advanced to third and second, respectively, by Bob Gilmore's sacrifice hit, L. Davis scoring on W. Simpson's fielder's choice, and Harry scored on Weaver's passed ball.

The bats of the Boroughites got busy again in the fifth inning and put four more runs over on Humphries' single, who was advanced to second on Cass' error and L. Davis being hit by a pitched ball, who immediately stole second, and Humphries scored on H. Simpson's sacrifice hit. Gilmore received a base on balls and stole second. W. Simpson also walked, and E. Ensinger scored them both on his double to deep center, E. Davis ending the inning with a grounder to shortstop.

Wayne scored again in the eighth on Weaver's single and stole second and scored on Barker's error of Hutchinson's fly. Narberth scored the final run of the game in the ninth, when E. Davis stole second and scored on Fleck's triple.

The main feature of the game was the sensational way in which L. Davis, the new addition to the team, covered short in the absence of Turner. Fleck brought the spectators to their feet with a one-hand catch of Cass' fly, which, if it had got away from him, would have been a home run, as it was labeled for the fence.

As was the case in the last contest at Wayne, Narberth forced Manager Houck to introduce three pitchers.

The score:

NARBERTH.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
W. Simpson, 3b. ..	2	1	3	2	0
Ensinger, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
E. Davis, 1b.	2	2	8	0	0
Fleck, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Barker, cf.	0	0	1	2	1
Humphries, 2b.	1	1	4	1	0
L. Davis, ss.	2	1	0	3	0
Simpson, c.	1	0	8	0	0
Gilmore, p.	1	0	2	1	0
	9	9	27	9	1

WAYNE.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Weaver, c.	2	2	11	1	0
Brook, 1b.	1	2	9	0	1
J. Evans, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
Hutchinson, ss.	0	1	5	2	1
Wright, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0
Cass, cf.	0	0	0	0	1
C. Evans, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Hallowell, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Longacre, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Lear, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cornog, p.	0	0	0	0	0
	3	8	27	10	3

Wayne 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-3
Narberth 1 0 0 3 4 0 0 1-9

Two-base hits—Ensinger, L. Davis, Brook. Three-base hit—Fleck. Sacrifice hits—H. Simpson, Gilmore. Stolen bases—W. Simpson, E. Davis, 2; Barker, 2; Gilmore, C. Evans Brook, Weaver. Left on bases—Narberth, 6; Wayne, 3. Struck out—By Gilmore, 7; by Longacre, 5; by Cornog, 4. Double play—Barker to E. Davis. Bases on balls—Off Gilmore, 2; off Longacre, 3; off Lear, 2; off Cornog, 2. Hit by pitched ball—L. Davis. Passed balls—Weaver, 3. Umpire—Kirk. Time of game—2.10. Scorer—Earl F. Smith.

(Continued on Third Page)

OUR TOWN

Owned and Published every Thursday by the Narberth Civic Association.

E. A. MUSCHAMP,
W. ARTHUR COLE,
Managing Editors.
MAIZIE J. SIMPSON,
Cashier.
H. C. GARA,
Advertising Manager.
H. A. JACOBS,
Subscription Manager.

Send all letters and news items to P. O. Box 956, Narberth, Pa. Do not send them to the printer.

Send all advertising copy to P. O. Box 820. Make all remittances to P. O. Box 34.

Our Town is on sale at the depot news-stand, and at the store of H. E. Davis.

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THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915

EMERGENCY PHONE CALLS
Fire 350.
Police 1250.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"THE LAST CALL"

OUR TOWN will gladly print any news item about any subject that is of interest to Narberth folks, but in order to meet the printing schedule, all "copy"—manuscripts—must reach the editors by 6 P. M. Monday each week.

TAX ASSESSMENT REVISION

Nothing that has been done in recent time holds so much promise for the welfare of Narberth as the movement now being organized to revise tax assessments (fully outlined elsewhere).

Borough Council is at present greatly handicapped in its attempt to give the community the kind of service it demands, because of inadequate funds. Our assessments are notoriously low and our rate high. There are glaring inconsistencies as to values placed on neighboring properties.

Our largest tax payers have seen the light and have asked that their holdings, with all others, be revalued, to the end that equalities may be established, borough funds be increased and the service to the community at large be placed on a level with the best neighboring towns.

With the tax assessor, the large tax payers, Councils and the Civic Association, representative of all interests, agreed as one that this work should not be delayed, but accomplished at once for use in establishing the next triennial assessment rate, it looks as if it was just as well as done.

When the committee of citizens and councilmen starts to collect data, give them your prompt co-operation. Help them do a big work for Narberth promptly and without quibbling from any source. All together, now! Let's go!

THE ASH QUESTION POPS UP AGAIN.

To the Editors of Our Town:—The directors of the Civic Association, according to Our Town, last Tuesday night appointed a committee to confer with Councils to arrange some plan by which ashes may be removed from the cellars of those residents who have not the facilities for doing this work.

With all due respect to the Civic Association, the writer strongly objects as a taxpayer, to placing additional expense on the working people buying homes in the borough with this ridiculous proposition, so that a few people who are too lazy to do the work can be accommodated at the expense of the borough. It is pure laziness and nothing else, notwithstanding the absurd plea advanced by "Business Man" some time ago, who claimed that he did not have time in the morning to put out his ashes and, besides, it would soil his clothes! May I offer a suggestion, Mr. "Business Man?" Get up ten minutes earlier, only one day a week,

like all the proletariat do, and, to avoid soiling your clothes, don a pair of overalls, price 60 cents, at any dealer's, use a little elbow grease and, presto the ashes are out. It is earnestly hoped that Councils will refuse to act in the matter.

Of course, if the Civic Association intends to furnish the ways and means for those not having the facilities, it is not any of the taxpayers' business. But will they?

In the writer's opinion, there is only one way to settle the question: Stop quibbling and let every taxpayer put out his own ashes (or have it done.)

This communication is from one who is not ashamed or too lazy to put out his own.

Frank Canfel.

Editors' Note:—We are advised that it is to be proposed that this special service be paid for by those desiring it, and that it is not the intention of the Civic Association to ask the officials of the borough to expend public moneys to perform work that is clearly the citizen's burden. The plan is to hire additional men to precede the borough teamster and helpers, and to place standardized receptacles on the walk for the regular collectors.

"OUR TOWN"—AND YOU

By the establishment of a reliable medium of communication between its citizens and the organized activities which represent them "Our Town" has rendered Narberth a real service. It has been a constructive help to the borough and to each organization within its boundaries. It has helped to add dollars and cents value to every property in Narberth through its publicity work. These things are matters of record.

There have been several attempts on the part of individuals to perform this service on a commercial basis. The field proving too small in which to publish a well-conducted paper other than at a loss, these enterprising individuals felt it wise to discontinue their efforts after a few issues of their papers.

The Narberth Civic Association has issued "Our Town" as an experiment in co-operative journalism for forty-one weeks, and believes that their effort points the one way out for a community situated as is Narberth to enjoy the benefits of a good local newspaper.

The association has given Narberth a weekly newspaper of merit. The editorial, reportorial and business staffs, as well as the special contributors, have been volunteer workers, many of them of wide experience in the publishing field.

The services of all these workers could not be paid for by Narberth on a salary basis. And Narberth cannot hope to continue to command their time and talent for long unless it pays their price, which is, in this instance, loyal support.

These volunteer workers (really commandeered workers) have given Narberth a real newspaper, fitted to the needs of the community. In return for this many of the business houses serving the community have pledged their co-operation by using the columns of "Our Town" in which to advertise their wares and service. It is profitable for them to do so.

The citizens who compose the community and who have been receiving the paper for forty-one issues at the expense of the association should now guarantee their support by subscribing to "Our Town" and by reading the really worth while contributions that appear in the editorial and news columns and the business news that is in the advertising columns. It will be time profitably employed.

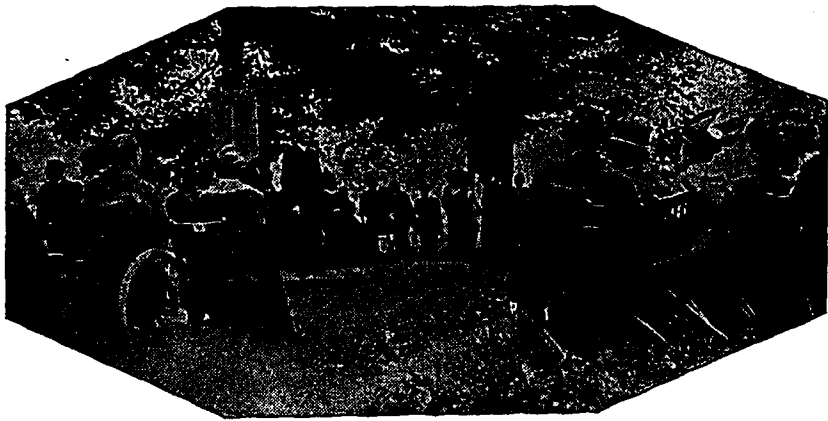
Charles Nevin has been engaged by the Civic Association to make it convenient for you to subscribe to "Our Town."

We know that there are a great many who want to pay the nominal fee that puts their names on the Honor List. They tell us so from time to time. They say they "just forget" and that they will gladly give us the money or a check if we will but "come around some night."

Your officers, being unable to do all this calling themselves, have asked Mr. Nevin to do it for them—in a systematic way.

He comes not to urge or demand—only to receive. Do your little and do it well—by being prompt.

Be ready for him!



AT NARBROOK'S DEDICATION

The top illustration shows Burgess Geo. M. Henry as he gave an outline of the plan of promotion of the model community and park. The bottom illustration shows Mayor Blankenburg speaking. The halftones are from snapshots made by E. G. Shauroth, of Dudley avenue.

Speaker, Rev. M. S. Bush, of Logan. Special music, Y. M. C. A. Glee Club.

MEAT IN HOT WEATHER.

A Few Simple Precautions for the Narberth Housewife Who Does Not Want Her Supplies to Spoil—Condition of Refrigerator Important.

A few simple precautions will aid the housewife in keeping meat untainted in hot weather. It is, of course, common knowledge that the higher the temperature, the quicker meat will spoil, but the family's supplies are not absolutely at the mercy of the thermometer. Ice and cleanliness are two great weapons of defense.

For many families a refrigerator is obviously out of the question, but it is perhaps better to have no refrigerator at all than a neglected one. Merely to wash it out occasionally does little good; it should be thoroughly scalded at frequent intervals, in particular the drain. This, if overlooked, is apt to harbor fungous growths, which may spread to the food. On one occasion a man applied to the department because he had found that a joint of beef placed in his refrigerator had turned a peculiar bright red. Upon examination it was ascertained that the meat was covered with a peculiar fungous growth due entirely to the condition of the refrigerator. Growths of this kind do not always advertise themselves so prominently and there may be much evil in an ice box that the eye cannot detect.

Watch the Drain.

If the refrigerator drain is not thoroughly cleaned, moreover, it is likely to become choked, the water is not carried off quickly enough and little pools are left standing in the interior. Dampness is one of the conditions most favorable to bacterial growth. An ice box in this state will not protect food long. It is, in fact, a wise precaution to wipe the interior of a refrigerator every day with a dry cloth.

The temperature of the average refrigerator is higher than most persons suppose, and in those households where a regular supply of ice is not obtainable a cool cellar, a spring house, or the depths of a well may serve somewhat the same purpose. On farms where there is an ice house the meat may be placed in some form of closed retainer and buried in the ice. In any event, the meat must be carefully screened from flies. The danger from infection from these pests has been pointed out many times, but familiarity breeds contempt and they still persist. The fly not only does the meat itself no good, but it may readily deposit upon it some infection, which is carried in turn by the meat into the human system. Some flies will deposit their eggs on the meat and these in a short time will become maggots, and the meat is "flyblown."

Kitchen Cleanliness.

Much sickness that is popularly ascribed to ptomaine poisoning or to bad food in general is really caused

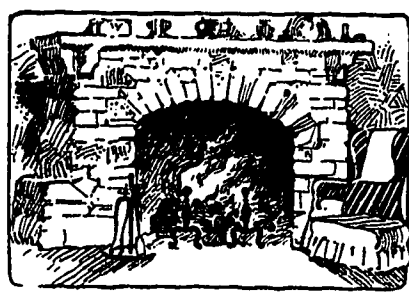
in some such way as this, the food, in itself perfectly wholesome, acting merely as a mechanical carrier for the "germs" which cause the trouble. Some of these sorts come from the human intestine, and their presence is a sure indication that filth is present, even if the amount is too small to be seen. Filth of this kind may be carried by dust, but it more often comes from soiled hands. One might wish that every kitchen could have the sign found in some well-managed food factories—"When you leave the room for any purpose, wash your hands before you return to work."

"Germs" which grow in foods and cause illness grow very rapidly, particularly if the food is a little warm, and are not destroyed unless the food is well cooked before serving. Simply "warming up" is not enough, as was found in a case of illness recently reported after eating some warmed-up creamed vegetable. Certain kinds of foods—creamed chicken, or custard, or warm vegetables, for example—are excellent culture mediums for bacteria which may have been introduced into them by accident. For this reason it is a safe rule to have as short a time as possible intervene between the preparation of food and its consumption. Broth is another excellent medium and in consequence should be drained off if it is intended to keep the meat for any length of time before serving. If the broth is used also it should be boiled thoroughly first. All food, cooked or uncooked, should be kept in a clean, cool place in order to reduce the danger of infection to a minimum.

How to Keep Meats.

When for any reason meat must be kept for unusually long periods of time or when the conditions are unusually unfavorable scalding may be resorted to advantageously. Dropping the meat into boiling water for a few minutes will not seriously affect its flavor when it ultimately appears upon the table, and it will put it in a much better condition for keeping. It is important, however, that it be dipped in a large body of boiling water. If only a small amount of water is used, the introduction of the meat will lower the temperature to such an extent that the whole process becomes worthless. With such meats as veal or pork, which are always—or ought to be—thoroughly done, the precaution can be carried further and the joints partially cooked before being stored away. Care should be taken, however, to see that the re-cooking is thoroughly done.

Hot weather also calls for additional precautions on the part of the housewife in regard to canned products. Once these have been opened and exposed to the air they spoil as quickly, if not more quickly, than fresh food. The contents of a can should therefore be disposed of without delay. In no event should they be left in the can after it has been opened, but should be used at once



THE FIRESIDE

By Lady Narberth

The Women's Missionary Circle of the Baptist Church will meet at the home of Mrs. J. P. Rowbotham, Wayne avenue, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock for carpet rag sewing.

Mrs. George M. Henry, Chestnut avenue, is visiting relatives along the Eastern shore of Virginia.

Mrs. Marion M. Chadwick and her daughter, Miss Sadie Chadwick, formerly of Narberth, have been the guests of Miss Maizie Simpson, Essex avenue, for the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Muschamp, Woodside avenue, are spending two weeks at Lake George, N. Y.

Mr. Charles S. Mirick and his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Horner, 303 North Narberth avenue, left Wednesday for a week's visit with relatives at State College.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. C. Simpson, Essex avenue, write from Yellowstone Park that they have been having a delightful trip on their tour of the Pacific Coast and the Fairs, and that they will arrive home about August 3.

Miss Dorothy M. Beatty entertained the members of the Kappa Phi Sorority at luncheon last Friday. The Sorority colors, gold and black, were used in the decorations.

Many visitors to Narberth homes are making use of Narberth's Free Library, which is housed in the Y. M. C. A. Community Center. Any one may avail himself of the privilege for the asking. Many of the latest books of fiction are on the shelves. Are you a regular borrower?

Miss Edith Austin Gara has returned from a trip to New England where she was spending an outing as the guest of Miss Margaret H. Steen, of Bryn Mawr Educational Circles, at the camp of Mr. Van Clain, North Lovell, Maine. Later in the season Miss Gara goes to Fitchburg, Mass., to visit Miss Margurite Rice, a Smith College chum.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Mellor and their children have closed their home on Chestnut avenue, and are occupying apartments at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Chambley, of Grayling avenue, are spending the summer in Wildwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bodansky, Miss Anna Bodansky and John Bodansky, of Essex avenue, are spending the summer in Chelsea.

Miss Jean Chalfont has returned to her home, Chestnut and Essex avenues, after a fortnight's stay in Atlantic City.

unless the housekeeper wishes to "air" the canned material, which some believe is desirable. If this is done, the can contents should be transferred to a clean earthen or glass dish and put away for an hour or two in a cool place where dust will not reach it.

INSTRUCTION.

"The great end of instruction is not to stamp our minds on the young, but to stir up their own; not to make them see with our eyes, but to look inquiringly and steadily with their own; not to give them a definite amount of knowledge, but to inspire a fervent love of truth; not to form an outward regularity, but to touch inward springs; not to burden the memory, but to quicken and strengthen the power of thought, to awaken the conscience, so that they may discern and approve for themselves what is everlastingly right and good."

W. E. Channing.

News of the Churches

UNION TWILIGHT SERVICES.

Corner Windsor and Forrest Avenues.

6.30—Next Sunday evening.
Speaker, Rev. M. S. Bush, of Logan.
Special music, Y. M. C. A. Glee Club.
Everyone welcome.

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.

The schedule of Union Prayer Meetings to be held Wednesday evenings throughout the summer follows:

Date	Place	Leader
July 28	Meth.	Pres.
Aug. 4	Bap.	Meth.
" 11	Pres.	Bap.
" 18	Meth.	Pres.
" 25	Bap.	Meth.
Sept. 1	Pres.	Bap.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

Early Mass on Sunday from April 1st to October 31st at 6.30 A. M. From November 1st to March 31st at 7 A. M. Late Mass, 9.30 A. M. throughout the year. Masses on holydays, 6.30 and 8.30 A. M. Weekdays at 8. Evening devotions and other services at regular times.

ALL SAINTS' P. E. CHURCH.

The services at All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, Montgomery avenue and Wynnewood road, are as follows: 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 9.45 A. M., Sunday School. 11 A. M., Morning prayer and Sermon.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Episcopalian in Narberth to come and bring a friend next Sunday morning. The pews are all free and everybody is welcome.

EVANGEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Emerson L. Swift, Pastor.

Helpful Bible study in all departments each Sunday morning at 9.45. Mrs. Elizabeth Needham is the instructor of the Women's Bible class. Worship of one hour at 11.00. Subject of the sermon, "The Stages to Completeness."

Twilight Union service at 6.30. Rev. M. S. Bush, pastor of the Logan Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, is the speaker.

All the ladies of the church and congregation are invited to a carpet rag sewing at the home of Mrs. James Rowbotham, 222 Wayne avenue, Thursday, 10 to 12 noon.

Union prayer meeting next week, Wednesday evening, at the Methodist Church at 8.00 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

"The Little Church on the Hill"

Rev. C. G. Koppel, Pastor.

Sunday, July 25.—9.45, Sunday School. All departments and classes maintained throughout the summer. 11.00, Public worship; sermon by the pastor. 6.30, Union Twilight service; speaker, Rev. M. S. Bush, of Logan.

Wednesday evening, July 21, Union Prayer service in the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. E. L. Swift, leader.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH NEWS.

Persons desiring to attend church services before the heat of the day will have an opportunity at 8 A. M. next Sunday at the communion service, All Saints' Church, Wynnewood Road and Montgomery avenue.

The Sunday School is at 9.45 A. M. and morning prayer and sermon at 11.00 o'clock. All strangers as well as the residents of Narberth are cordially invited to attend any or all of these services.

Schilling's Te Deum was beautifully rendered by the quartet choir at the 11.00 o'clock service last Sunday morning.

MERION MEETING HOUSE.

Montgomery Avenue and Meeting House Lane.

Merion Meeting House is opened for worship every First-day at 10.30 A. M. Visitors are cordially welcome.

"Life is hard enough at best;
But the love that is expressed
Makes it seem a pathway blest
To our feet;
And the troubles that we share,
Seem the easier to bear."—Anon.

MORE MAIN LINE LEAGUE BASEBALL NEWS

BASEBALL PICKUPS.

Captain Fleck recovered his batting eye.

The Davis twins excelled in the field and at the bat, Gene's catch of Simpson's low throw bordering on the sensational.

The pitchers gave out eleven free trips to first.

R. G. Dun & Co. next Saturday on Narberth's grounds. All hands out to administer another defeat and even up the series with the commercial raters.

Bob Gilmore got going in the fifth inning, and Wayne didn't have half a chance after that.

July 31 Narberth goes to Overbrook and the travelers—Gulph Mills and Dun & Co.—will play on our home grounds. This is the first opportunity local fans will have to see these two teams face each other. Both are surprise producers, and the contest should be almost as interesting as a game between Narberth and Dun & Co. They deserve a good crowd.

OVERBROOK, 5; GULPH MILLS, 3.

The Overbrook Colts defeated the Gulph Mills Travelers in a Main Line League game on Overbrook's grounds Saturday by the score of 5 to 3. "Lefty" Rhoades went in the box in the fourth frame and held the visitors hitless for the balance of the game. Score:

OVERBROOK.					
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Wolfson, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Hermes, ss., p.	2	2	1	3	0
Conway, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0
Greer, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Loughery, lb.	1	1	1	0	0
Lovan, ss.	0	0	2	0	0
Pulch, 2b.	0	2	3	2	1
McKee, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Packey, lf., p.	0	0	0	2	0
Rhoades, p.	0	0	0	2	2
Smith, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Lurker, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
	5	10	27	13	3

GULPH MILLS.					
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Ruser, ss.	1	0	2	3	0
Gear, lf.	1	1	1	2	0
Moore, lb.	1	0	7	0	0
Evans, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Campbell, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
S'ton, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1
C'ble, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Cook, c.	0	0	8	0	1
Mayer, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Davis, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
	3	3	24	13	2

LAST OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S ESSAYS.

(Concluded from First Page)

and, at very frequent intervals, pretty little squares and parks meet the eye, even in the heart of the city. There is a profusion of flowers throughout the city, which, during the spring and summer months, add to the many attractions of Washington.

It is impossible to attempt to describe the splendor and magnificence of the government buildings. The building most interesting to all Americans, is the capitol, situated on an elevation and entered by long flights of wide steps, at the top of which a very lovely view of the city can be obtained. In the central part of the capitol, which is surmounted by the Dome, is the Main Hall, which contains many wonderful mural paintings, illustrating different historical events in the history of our country; and in the interior of the dome itself is the wonderful fresco work done by the Italian artist, who spent many years in the Capitol. Statuary Hall, the Supreme Court Room and others are found in this part, while at the two extremities of the building are the Senate and House Divisions.

The most beautiful building in Washington, (and) considered by some persons to be the most beautiful one in America, is the Congressional Library, with its magnificent Reading Room, beautiful mural decorations, mosaic work and marble and bronze figures. Another splendid structure is the Pan-American Union, in which all the American countries

Gulph Mills.... 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3
Overbrook 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 x—5

Two-base hits—Conway, Pulch, Greer, Evans. Three-base hit—Gear. Left on bases—Overbrook, 5; Gulph Mills, 3. Stolen bases—Wolfson, Hermes, Pulch, Ruser, Moore, Campbell. Double plays—Rhoades to Pulch to Loughery; Campbell to Moore. Struck out—By Packey, 4; by Rhoades, 4; by Mayer, 7. Bases on balls—Off Rhoades, 3; off Mayer, 2. Passed ball—Cook. Time of game—1.50. Umpire—Cook.

DUN & CO., 5; PAOLI, 0.

The Paoli Men's Club suffered a whitewashing at the hands of the fast Dun & Co. traveling team in a Main Line League game on Paoli's grounds Saturday by the score of 5 to 0.

Deegan was the master of the home club, but twenty-seven players stepping to the plate and allowing but three hits, while the visitors hit opportunely and played their customary all-around snappy game, the work of Fahey excelling. Score:

PAOLI.					
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
LeRoy, 3b.	0	0	1	3	2
Supplee, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1
Ramsey, cf.	0	2	0	1	0
Kingston, lb.	0	0	11	0	0
Brown, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Shank, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Rhoran, ss.	0	1	2	5	1
Pawling, c.	0	0	5	3	0
Magill, p.	0	0	0	1	0
xxStiefel	0	0	0	0	0
	0	3	x26	15	4

DUN & CO.					
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
R. Barnitz, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0
H. Barnitz, lb.	0	2	9	0	0
Storer, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Fahey, c.	2	2	10	5	0
Biggs, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Baird, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
DeFrates, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
Frazier, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Deegan, p.	0	2	1	4	0
	5	3	27	10	0

xxBated for Magill in ninth.

xBaird out, bunted third strike.

Dun 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3—5
Paoli 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Stolen bases—Fahey, LeRoy, Ramsey. Left on bases—Paoli, 2; Dun & Co., 5. Struck out—By Magill, 5; Deegan, 10. Bases on balls—Off Magill, 3; off Deegan, 3. Double play—Rhoran, Supplee to Kingston. Hit by pitcher—DeFrates. Wild pitch—Magill. Time of game—1.45. Umpire—Mack.

are represented. Other places of interest are the State, War and Navy Department, the Treasury Building, the Navy Yard, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Corcoran Art Gallery and the White House, the home of the President of the United States.

There are many lovely little trips which may be taken to nearby places, such as Arlington, the National Cemetery, where lie buried our brave soldier dead, over many of whose graves there is erected a plain slab, with the impressive inscription, "Unknown"; and one may also see here the Lee Mansion, formerly occupied by Robert E. Lee. The wide pillars of this old home can be seen from many points in Washington. Another place, which is dear to every loyal American, is Mt. Vernon, the beautiful home of George Washington, with its lovely well-kept grounds, its old-fashioned garden and spacious rooms containing the original furniture, and above all because it was once the home of the "Father of Our Country."

Anyone, who has visited Washington, cannot come away from it without a feeling of patriotism, deeper and better than he has ever felt before and pride in this, our country's capital. When we think of it, we feel that it is right and fitting that Washington, the city, in which the important affairs of our government are carried on and toward which the eyes of America and of the world are constantly turning, should bear the name of "America's beautiful city," just as we would have our country, its policies, its ideals and aspirations be good and beautiful.

IMPROVING THE LAWN.

Timely Hints on Care and Management of Old Lawns—Treatment of Weeds.

Improving an old lawn is a very much more difficult problem than establishing a new one. In many cases it is impracticable to attempt the improvement of an old lawn that is in bad condition, say the specialists of the department. However, if a reasonably good turf obtains, it is possible to better it materially by reseeding, fertilizing and watering. In the majority of cases improvement is desired in the spring, since at this season many bare spots are in evidence. If the areas to be improved are small, they can be handworked and reseeded with little difficulty. If they are large, it is usually advisable to spade them up, work thoroughly and seed, as in the case of starting a new lawn. In any event, reseeding should be done early in the spring with a liberal quantity of good seed mixture.

When the stand of grass is thin over the entire lawn or a greater portion of it, a special seeder equipped with small disks has been found very satisfactory for cutting the seed into the sod and thereby producing favorable conditions for germination and subsequent growth. In the early spring, however, the soil is usually loose as a result of the freezing and thawing, and is in sufficiently open condition to permit the seed to be covered with little difficulty. After seeding, if the ground has become quite dry, rolling is usually beneficial. Care should be taken when mowing or watering the newly seeded areas to avoid disturbing the young grass. This caution always applies in a measure to fall seeding, although there is not so much danger of damage in this way at this season.

Fertilizing.

The management of the lawn after it is once established is an extremely important matter, and there are a few general practices that should be followed carefully. Beginning in the early spring, the first thing to do is to remove with a rake the top dressing that has been applied the fall before. After removing this it is usually advisable to apply some fertilizer, even though the soil is already reasonably fertile. One of the very best fertilizers for the lawn in the spring is nitrate of soda, but on account of its quick action and its caustic effect extreme caution should be used in its application. Five pounds of nitrate of soda are sufficient for 1,000 square feet of lawn, and if applied in solution with the watering pot and the grass then thoroughly watered with a hose, there is little danger of scalding. Bone meal is probably the best commercial fertilizer to use on a lawn, considering the danger from the misuse of nitrate of soda. Bone meal can be used without taking any special caution in its application, as it is in no way injurious to the grass. Eight pounds to 1,000 square feet is a liberal application. Any commercial fertilizer that is used should be applied early in the spring, when the grass begins to grow. In fact, bone meal can be used to advantage every month during the growing season, except perhaps July and August. Fertilizing through the season is especially beneficial in keeping the grass stimulated at times when it would otherwise be more or less inactive. Pulverized limestone as a top dressing is very helpful, and an application of this substance can be made either in the fall, winter or spring. Lime corrects the acidity of the surface soil, and is useful in checking the growth of moss and various other plants that are detrimental to the grass.

Mowing, Rolling and Sprinkling.

There is no hard and fast rule to be followed in connection with mowing the lawn, but clipping twice a week is not apt to injure it and will induce the formation of a good turf. Too frequent clipping, however, is a drain on the vitality of the grass and frequently results in permanent injury.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether clippings should be removed after mowing, but in general their removal is advised, especially during wet weather, since if left to lie on the surface they are conducive to the growth of molds, which in turn produce injury to the turf. On new seeding, however, or where the grass is thin, clippings can frequently be allowed to remain with benefit.

New seedlings should not be clipped closely, and during the hot weather of midsummer and early fall the mower should be set high for old and new grass alike. The roller should be used discreetly. New grass is frequently

FROM THE FLY HATER

You Must Swat 'Em Now

Some of them find breeding places in spite of us. From now on to frost swat, trap and poison without ceasing. Every tickle, exasperating, persistent fly that walks on your nose or bald head, or far worse on your food, during the hot, sticky days to follow, should be relentlessly pursued to its death. In the lulls between swats remember that every microbe-covered fly you kill hatched in a breeding place you overlooked. Look again.

A new and effective method of destroying fly larvae has been made public by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is the application of powdered hellebore to manure piles for the purpose of killing the larvae. The hellebore is harmless to poultry and does not reduce the fertilizing value of the manure. One-half pound of powdered hellebore mixed with 10 gallons of water is sufficient to kill the larvae in eight bushels of manure. The mixture should be spread thoroughly over the pile and well out over the edges of the pile. The hellebore in 100 pound lots costs about 11 cents a pound. The government report adds that: Powdered hellebore, however, will not kill adult flies, which must be swatted or trapped.

Read up on fly elimination yourself. Learn how to build traps or what kind to buy, how to use poisoned baits safely, about the dangers and disgusting habits of the fly and many other interesting points.

Some of the best fly literature which may be had for the asking includes: "Flies and Their Control," Bulletin No. 43, Agriculture Experimental Station, University Farm, Minn.; "The House Fly," International Harvester Co., Chicago; "How Long Shall We Eat Together?" Vol. 28, No. 24, State Board of Health, Raleigh N. C.; "The House Fly as a Disease Carrier and How Controlled," State Board of Health, Hartford, Conn.

"The Only Good Fly is the Dead Fly."

benefited by a light rolling after the first cutting. Old sod should be rolled in the spring to firm the surface that has been loosened by freezing and thawing, but during midsummer it is very doubtful if the lawn should be rolled even lightly, especially when the soil is of a heavy nature.

There are probably more mistakes made in connection with the watering of the lawn than in any other phase of its management. The practice of sprinkling as it is almost universally followed is fundamentally wrong, not that the sprinkler does not furnish enough water to the grass during the season, but that it does not furnish it in properly distributed quantities. Sprinkling for a short period may appear to wet the sod thoroughly, but in reality the water does not penetrate much below the surface. This encourages the formation of surface roots and makes the grass less resistant to the severe conditions of weather and usage.

Except in rare cases, the lawn should not be watered oftener than two or three times a week, provided watering is done properly. A thorough soaking is necessary and should be given in the late afternoon or early morning. The ordinary type of revolving spray is quite satisfactory, but the amount of water applied by it is usually much less than appears. The point to be borne in mind is that the ground should be thoroughly saturated at each application to at least three inches in depth.

Eradication of Weeds.

While weed enemies of the lawn are troublesome throughout the growing season, they are particularly so from the latter period of June until frost. During this period crab grass is by far the worst weed present. There is no really satisfactory method of checking its growth, and the only treatment to be recommended is to cut or pull the plants before they have formed large mats. This is a very tedious and expensive practice, but where a good lawn is involved the results justify the expense. Rational fertilizing and careful watering during the summer help to overcome the effect of weeds. Chemical sprays or treatments have proved to be of very little assistance. Much difficulty is experienced in cutting crab grass with the ordinary mower on account of its semiprostrate character. This difficulty can be overcome to a certain extent if a rake is used in conjunction with the mower. By

(Continued on Page 4.)

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IMPROVING THE LAWN.

(Concluded from Third Page)
means of the rake the branches of the
grass may be lifted so that they can
be clipped reasonably close. It is al-
most impossible, however, to cut crab
grass sufficiently close to prevent the
formation of seed.

There are many other weeds that
are troublesome in the lawn not only
in the spring, but also in the summer
and autumn. Among the most im-
portant ones are dandelion, plantain,
chickweed, oxeye daisy and yarrow.
While chemical sprays are more effec-
tive in the eradication of these weeds
than in the case of crab grass, the best
method of preventing their develop-
ment is to remove them with a spud
or similar implement.

The weed problem can perhaps best
be solved by making the conditions as
favorable as possible for the lawn
grasses and by maintaining a strict
watch at all times to check the growth
of the troublesome weeds at the be-
ginning. At the end of the growing
season before the severe weather of
winter arrives the lawn should be
given a good top dressing of well rot-
ted barnyard manure. If the manure
is not well rotted it is likely to intro-
duce an abundance of weed seeds,
which will ultimately cause consider-
able trouble. Top dressing not only
adds fertility to the soil, but gives the
grass protection during the severe
weather of winter and the freezing and
thawing of early spring.

Farmers' Bulletin 494, on Lawn
Soils and Lawns, may be procured on
application to the Secretary of Agri-
culture, Washington, D. C.

NEW PARCEL POST PRIVILEGES.

Can Now Attach Letter to Parcel—
Auto Tires Go By Mail.

By a regulation of the Post Office
Department those sending parcels
through the mails may attach thereto
a letter with full postage paid, the
postage at regular rates on the par-
cel being also fully prepaid.

In this way the letter and parcel
would reach destination at the same
time, which is often of advantage.

Notice has been sent out from
Washington of the resumption of par-
cels post service with Italy. Pack-
ages therefore which conform to the
prescribed conditions will be accept-
ed for mailing.

Automobile tires may be sent by
mail as fourth-class matter.
Edward S. Haws, P. M.

LEARN TO BOTH LOOK AND SEE.
Somebody has asked: "How much
do you see?"

Ruskin supplies the answer, as fol-
lows: "For every one hundred men
who can hear, but one can speak; for
every one hundred men who can
speak, but one can think; for every
one hundred who can think, but one
can both look and see."

In these words does Ruskin empha-
size the mental blindness of the aver-
age human being, and which it is per-
fectly clear is due to lack of observ-
ance of what is going on about one
during his waking hours.

In reality the genuine faculty of ob-
servation is in the brain, rather than
in the eyes or other physical senses.
To be sure the eyes are necessary as
a means to an end, but unless the
brain has the power to intelligently
utilize the messages brought to it
through the senses, the faculty to ac-
curately observe grows limited.

One can easily see then, how es-
sential are right habits of life, that
we may be well qualified to receive
and appropriate knowledge gathered
in and distributed through the five
senses.

The employe possesses and can de-
velop no more important faculty than
that of seeing things and realizing
what they mean. The ability to "size
up" a given situation; to discover in
a glance or a gesture, or to detect in
a word or manner of speech, the real
meaning behind, is possessed by men
and women only, whose mental as well
as physical eyes are wide awake. Un-
less one sees and understands condi-
tions, he cannot use them to his ad-
vantage, or combat them as the need
may be. In that case then, accom-
plishment is measured only by that
which one stumbles onto. Let us not
be stumblers.

The faculty of being able to com-
prehend the real purport of situations
and conditions, shown in facts brought
to us through seeing and hearing, is
innate with all normal people. It is
easily developed under proper culti-
vation, and we should see to it, as a
pre-requisite to service, that this power
is thus cultivated and developed.

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It is simply a case of self-training
through constant practice; first learn-
ing to look and see, and finally by
reasoning back from effect to cause;
and in this manner discovering how
to interpret in the light of probable
results that which is seen or heard.

Constant practice on this line means
keeping awake to what is going on
about us, and greatly qualifies us to
convert seeming defeat of our aims,
often, into instant victory.

It is a call upon us to make use of
occasions, instead of allowing "feet-
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